Angved Chesson
Kinnersville

GOLDSBORO' PATRIOT.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.] "CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY AND EQUALITY." [PRICE—$2 50 PER ANNUM.

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WILLIAM ROBINSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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From the Washington Union.

GEN. CASS' LETTER.

DETROIT, JULY 10, 1849.

Dear Sir—I am much obliged to you for the extracts you have sent me, and for calling my attention to the remarks of some of the whig papers upon a letter from the editor of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, published in that journal a short time since, and in which an effort is made by those papers to convict me of insincerity. I am sure you will bear me witness that I have been heretofore pretty patient under similar attacks, some of them as remarkable for their virulence as for their falsehood—remarkable even in this country, where political investigations are so prone to degenerate into personal abuse; and I had supposed, as the motive had passed away with the occasion, that I should be allowed a reasonable measure of justice by our opponents, even if my opinions or course should be deemed worthy of examination. But the result proves that I have been deceived; and as no considerations of propriety connected with my position now forbid me from defending my consistency, I choose to do so in the present instance, not only because the charge is speciously preferred, but because it is calculated to place me in a false position before the public.

I have delayed writing you for some days, awaiting the return of Col. Webb, who has gone on an excursion to the Upper Lakes, as I did not wish to refer to him thus publicly, without a previous conversation with him; but he has not yet returned, nor do I know when he will; and as I am unwilling to be subjected to such imputations, without applying the proper corrective, I have determined to delay this answer no longer. I have known Col. Webb from his boyhood, and have never ceased to esteem him.—Our personal relations have always been kind. Divided in politics, we have not ceased to be friends; and he will be as much surprised as I was at the disingenuous efforts to convert his letter into the proof of my inconsistency—an idea, I am sure, that never occurred to him. Nothing I state in this letter will be called in question by Col. Webb; and I may add that Mr. Greeley's remarks are written in no unjust spirit; and though I cannot commend his care to ascertain the truth, I do not condemn the spirit of his article.—Whatever his brethren of the Whig press may do, I believe he is disposed to do me justice.

I am accused of inconsistency, amounting to dishonesty in my opinions concerning a protective tariff, internal improvements and the extension of slavery. The first I shall dismiss very briefly, but very explicitly. The Baltimore resolutions contain my sentiments on the subject of a tariff. And neither to Col. Webb nor to any other man have I uttered a word inconsistent with them. I voted for the tariff of 1846; and though there were some things I should have been glad to see otherwise, (and where are they not, in such complicated questions?) yet I gave it my hearty support. I never exchanged a word with Col. Webb on the subject of a protective tariff in my life. Nor does he say I did. Why he supposed I favored it, I know not. It is enough to say he is in error, as are all who form a similar conclusion.

In the course of conversation between Colonel Webb and myself, I referred to the last presidental contest, and to the palpable injustice which had been done me by the whig press and politicians in holding up my letter to the Chicago Convention as an evidence of my hostility to all improvements, however general and necessary, by Congress, and to my letter to Mr. Nicholson as evidence of my desire that slavery should be established in the territories ceded by Mexico to the United States. I called these efforts the *humbugs* of the day, as they were, and must now be confessed to have been by every candid man. In neither of these letters is there to be found one syllable favorable to the constructions thus put upon them. The letter to the Chicago Convention makes not the most distant allusion to the question of internal improvements. A person may be the greatest latitudinarian, or the strictest constructionist, and yet have written that letter with perfect consistency, simply because all it does is to decline being present on that occasion. The letter to Mr. Nicholson examines and denies the power of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, and endeavors to show that that measure would be inexpedient and unnecessary, even if it were constitutional. This is its extent. There is not in it, from beginning to end, one word going to show my opinion was that slavery would be established there, or my wish that it should be established there. All this will surprise many good men who yet retain the impressions they received during a period of excitement, and which they gained from the press, too often pursuing its object without regard to the higher considerations of justice. Let him who doubts what I say on the subject of these letters, turn to them and read for himself To the law and to the testimony.

I will now ask Mr. Greely--for I respect his candor—what has my letter to a gentleman who invited me to attend the Chicago Convention, to do with my opinions upon the subject of internal improvements? I was asked to attend that convention; and that was all I was asked. I answered I should not attend; and that was all I answered. And yet this answer, as I have stated, was circulated from one end of the Union to the other during the late presidential contest, as conclusive evidence of my hostility to any improvement by the general government, be the character of the object what it might. I had supposed the device had served its purpose, and was among the things that have been Little did I anticipate that a man of Mr. Greeley's intelligence and reputation for integrity would revive this exploded charge, and would refer to that letter as furnishing any index to my setiments on this subject, or any ground to convict me of inconsistency in my acts or opinions I did not go to the Chicago Convention, because I did not think any good would result from its labors. I did not believe, nor do I now believe, that such bodies, in periods of political excitement—perhaps, indeed, at any period—either by the concentration of public opinion or by the diffusion of information, can lead to any useful plan of action. Invited, as the members of that convention were, from every portion of the Union, the sphere of operation was far too extensive for wise and cautious deliberation and decision. There were too many interests involved. If general propositions only are to be laid down in such a convention, the object is not worth the effort; for, in the divided state of the public mind upon the question, whatever platform may be adopted, the opinion of parties, and generally of indivlduals, would remain the same.

If a general plan of operations is to be proposed and pressed upon Congress, the objections are palpable and grave. The members are under little responsibility; and as each section of the country will have its own objects to attain, these must be attained by concessions to the objects of others, and the result will furnish evidence of a mutual spirit of accommodation, rather than a cautious regard for the general interest. Such an assemblage is a very different thing from the attempt to concentrate opinion and action in favor of any improvement affecting a particular portion of the Union, where there is a community of information and interest, and where there is no weighing of one poject against another, nor any sacrifices to insure the desired result.

And I am fully confirmed in my previous anticipations concerning the Chicago Convention. I imagine the first man is yet to be found who will venture to say that any advantage has resulted from its labors.

But I had yet another reason for declining to attend that convention. I did not like its origin. The earliest notice of it which I saw was connected with the names of some well known whigs, prominent politicians of the city of New-York; and I believed, and I have yet no reason to doubt, that one great object was to injure the democratic party by taking advantage of the excitement which prevailed in certain portions of the country in consequence of the failure of two successive internal improvement bills. And I have since understood, though I cannot vouch for the fact, that such was the actual intention, and that the proceedings of the convention would have assumed a party character, and been directed to this object, had not the design been frustrated by the firmness of the democratic members.

Now Mr. Greeley will understand why I did not attend this convention. But I cannot understand why he seeks my opinions on this question in my letter, which is wholly silent on the subject, and not in my speeches and votes in the Senate of the United States.

Eminent whig politicans whom I could name, but that it would be invidious to do so, were invited to attend the Chicago Convention, but neither answered nor attended. I thought it due to the gentleman who invited me to acknowledge his attention, and did so. And this act of courtesy, which constitutes the only difference between myself and others, has been made the text book whence my opinions are to be deduced, and by which my inconsistency is to be proved. On the question of the power of the United States over the subject of internal improvements, my sentiments are in accordance with those of the great democratic party, and are fully expressed in the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention. In the words of one of these resolutions, I believe "that the constitution does not confer on the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement," and no man living has the right to gainsay this assertion.—But at the same time, I have never disputed the right of Congress to improve some of the great harbors and rivers and lakes of the Union, national in their character, and important to the commerce, and some of them to the defence of our country.—While the democratic party deny the power to devise and carry on a vast system of operations—whose pecuniary extent no man can foresee, and what is still worse, whose corrupting influence, as well in the legislature as out of it, cannot be viewed but with the most serious apprehension—the great majority of that party, indeed nearly all of it, has advocated particular appropriations justified by the circumstances of position and importance. Almost at the same time that I declared my adhesion to the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, I voted with equal good faith for bills in the Senate providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors and lakes, and advocated their passage in my seat; and this is precisely the reason why I accuse many of the whig papers and politicians of disengenuousness, or something worse, in asserting that my Chicago letter, which contained not a word on the subject, was proof of my hostility to all the action of Congress, in the very face of my official course and of my publicly declared opinions. And my position was that of most of the prominent men of our party, who, while they held to the doctrines of the resolutions, held likewise to the power of special legislation, and voted for the same bills. I do not know, indeed, that there is a single Senator who denies to Congress all power to legislate over this matter. Certainly Mr. Calhoun does not, who adopts the wholesome doctrine of strict construction. I am aware it is difficult to draw a practical line at all times between objects that ought and that ought not to engage the attention of Congress; and I think, therefore, looking to the abuse to which the whole subject is liable, that the efforts should be to narrow, and not to enlarge, the circle of power; and such I understand to be the views of the democratic party.

The other proof of insincerity, as I have already stated, is drawn from the fact that in my letter to Mr. Nicholson I took ground against the Wilmot Proviso, excluding slavery by law from the territories, and now believe that slavery, with or without that restriction, will not be established there. And the wonder is gravely expressed how I could write that letter and the letter of three lines to the Chicago Convention, and yet claim the character of an honest man. It is a much graver wonder to me, how intelligent editors of public papers, whose influence on public opinion is so great, should venture thus to deal even with a political opponent, in utter disregard of his true position. It will not surprise you, but it will many, who have viewed my course only in a party aspect, to be told that in that very letter to Mr. Nicholson I expressly stated my opinion to be, that slavery would never extend to California or new Mexico; and that "the inhabitants of those regions, whether they depend on their ploughs or their herds, cannot be slaveholders." I quoted with full approbation the opinions of Mr. Buchanan and of Mr. Walker, the former of whom says: "It is morally impossible, therefore, that a majority of the emigrants to that portion of the territory south of 36d 30m will ever re-establish slavery within its limits." Mr. Walker maintains that, "beyond the Rio del Norte slavery will not pass, not only because it is forbidden by law, but because the colored race there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites; and holding, as they do, the government and most of the offices in their possession, they will not permit the enslavement of any portion of the colored race, which makes and executes the laws of the country." And to these remarks I add: The question, it will therefore be seen on examination, does not regard the exclusion of slavery from a region where it now exists, but a prohibition against its introduction where it does not exist, and where, from the feelings of the inhabitants, and the laws of nature, "it is morally impossible," as Mr. Buchanan says, "that it can ever re-establish itself." I have never uttered to a human being a sentiment in opposition to these views. And subsequent events, the events indeed of every day, confirm their justice, and render it impossible that slavery should be re-established in the region ceded to us by Mexico Such is the general opinion in the non-slaveholding States, among those who are most attached to the compromises of the constitution, and most determined to maintain them. And I do not doubt but there are many persons in the southern States who resist the Wilmot Proviso with all their power, as offensive to the feelings and injurious to the rights of the South, but who still believe it is a question rather of principle than action, and that circumstances are preparing an exclusion which Congress has no right to pronounce.

In the view here taken, the effort to engraft the Wilmot Proviso upon an act of Congress, even if Congress had the requisite power, is a useless attempt to direct the legislation of the country to an object which would be just as certainly attained without it. If Congress have not the power, as I believe they have not, in common with a large portion of the people, it becomes worse than useless by becoming unconstitutional. And in addition to this, it is peculiarly offensive to one half of the States of the Union, who see in it an attempt to circumscribe their rights, and to mortify their pride of character. No man can look at the signs of the times, without being satisfied that the prosecution of this question is producing the worst state of feeling; and though I trust that however [illegible] brethren will still cling to the Union, equally their ark of safety and ours, still there are evils short of a separation which every good citizen should seek to avoid. He should seek to avoid all occasions of unfriendly feelings: to avoid as far as may be the agitation of questions hostile to the sentiments or interests of different sections of the country, and thus tending to array one of them against another. There is enough passing in the Old World—and if there were not, there is enough passing around us—to teach us the inestimable value of our institutions, and that these ought not to be hazarded by internal dissentions, as unnecessary in their origin as they are portentous in their consequences.

So much for the expediency of urging a measure thus advocated and opposed But beyond this question is a still more important one in a constitutional government, and that is the power of Congress to legislate over the subject; and this must be settled affirmatively before the propriety of legislative action can be considered. I am not going over this ground at present. I have already touched upon it in my letter to Mr. Nicholson, and I shall probably have an opportunity of expressing my sentiments more fully at the next session of Congress.

I shall content myself with presenting a few general remarks here, as the subject lies in my way. There is one important consideration which meets us at the very threshold of this inquiry: there is no express power in Congress to legislate over the territories to be found in the constitution; for I believe it is now generally conceded—as indeed it must be—that the power to *dispose of and make needful rules and regulations for the territory and the property of the United States* contain no grant of political power over the persons upon such property either within or without the respective States. And if it does in the one, it must in the other; for these words are equally applicable to the *territory and other property* of the United States, wherever situated. But there are some five or six provisions in the constitution whence the power is sought to be deduced—some persons deriving it from one clause, and some from another; while each is more fortunate in showing where it does not, than where it does exist. The exercise of a great political power like this by a legislature, deriving its existence from a written instrument, ought not to depend on such loose constructions. Nothing shows the well-grounded doubts respecting that power better than the very uncertainty in which we are involved in the endeavor to maintain it by an express constitutional grant. And no wonder that now, when peculiar circumstances bring this question more forcibly than ever before the country, the true foundation of the power should be severely investigated.

Those who maintain the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, must maintain not only the right of that body to establish governments, and to provide for the legislating over the public territory, which is one thing, but also the power to direct all the internal territorial legistation at its pleasure, without regard to the will of the people to be affected by it, which is another and quite a different thing. I shall not enter into any *subtleties* touching the condition of sovereignty, or the rights it brings with it. That subject was a good deal debated at the last session of Congress; but it had been already exhausted in the discussions previously to our revolutionary struggle. We are sovereign, said the British government to the colonies, and may legislate over you as we please. You are soverign, said our fathers, and may establish governments; but you have no right to interfere, by your legislation, in our internal concerns. Such legislation, without representation, is the very essence of despotism. This dispute divided one empire. Let us take care that a similar assumption of power does not divide another.

Have Congress any power to legislate over the territories? I said in my letter to Mr. Nicholson, "How far an existing necessity may have operated in producing this legislation, and thus extending, by rather a violent implication, powers not directly given, I know not. But certain it is, that the principle of interference should not be carried beyond the necessary implication which produces it."

The ground of necessity is that upon which Mr. Madison placed the action of the old confederation in passing the ordinance of 1787; and if I do not misunderstand the late Mr. Justice Story, he enteriained similar views when he said that acquired territory "must be under the dominion and juriediction of the Union, or it would be without any government at all." If to avoid this latter consequence Congress exercise a power not otherwise to be defended, that power should be limited by the necessity of the occasion which it calls forth. To preserve the peace of society—and to this ground of support we must come at last—there is no more need that Congress should conduct the legislation of the territories [illegible] legislation of Virginia or Massachusetts. It is enough that they should organize governments, and then the necessity for their interference ceases. And the result proves this; for the local governments do manage the internal concerns of the territories in most cases, and would as safely in all, if not restrained by Congressional interposition; and if Congress can pass beyond the power to organize governments, they may rule a territory at their pleasure, and prostrate every barrier of freedom. If, as I have heretofore said, they can regulate the relation of master and servant, what but their own will is to prevent them from regulating the other relations of life—the relation of husband and wife, and of parent and child; and, indeed, all the objects which belong to the social state? There is no man who can show the slightest necessity for this interference on the part of the general government, and there is consequently no man who can show that it has any right to interfere on the ground of its necessary action. The people of the Territories are fully competent to conduct their own affairs; and the very first principle of our social system demands that they should be permitted to do so.

"Whichever may be the source," says Chief Justice Marshall, speaking doubtfully of this jurisdiction, "whence this power may be derived, the possession is unquestionable." He is speaking of the power of government; and no doubt it has been possessed, but it becomes very important to ascertain how, and how far, Congress has justly possessed it, in order to ascertain to what extent it may be excercised. In almost all—I believe I may say in all—the speeches and essays in support of the power of Congress to legislate over slavery, after endeavoring vaguely to deduce it from some clause or other of the constitution, the principle reliance is at last upon the authority of the few instances of its exercise to be found in the statute books. Authority and precedent have weight, and ought to have some weight in doubtful questions; but I trust there are few to be found who are prepared to shut out the constitution, and to seek in the practice of the government the foundation of its power, and more especially when, as in this case, the early legislative proceedings passed, as we have reason to believe, without objection or inquiry. They commenced by adopting the provisions of an ordinance of the old government to the administration of a new one and thus impliedly recognizing the exclusion of slavery, and seem to have gone on silently and unquestioned for years. I have not had time to look back to ascertain the facts precisely; but I believe it will be found that this power has never been excercised where there was a united sectional opposition to it. Precedent may weigh much in the consideration of a doubtful question, where the whole subject has been maturely considered, and many minds have been brought to bear upon its adjustment. But as the foundation of political power, a practice thus introduced is of little value, particularly when it comes to involve grave questions seriously affecting the Union. We turn then instinctively from what has been done to what ought to be done—from the authority of precedent to the authority of the constitution. These are times which try such questions. Who can wonder, that with the views entertained of this subject by the South, an appeal should be made to the common charter of the country, or that a large portion of our citizens should be satisfied with no answer not derived from it? That what has been must continne to be, is a principle which has done more to perpetuate abuses than all the other causes which have operated upon political institutions.

Those who advocate and those who oppose the Wimot Proviso, occupy very different positions. The former urge its adoption as a matter of expediency, in order to exclude slavery from the newly acquired territories, where it does not exist, and where it cannot be denied that this exclusion is as morally certain without it as with it; while the latter all oppose this measure on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and a large portion of the Union on the ground also of its interference with their rights and feelings. The contest to which this subject has given rise has already been productive of the worst consequences. For two years it has prevented all legislation over most important regions, and has left them without government, and in a state of social disorganization, to our own reproach and to the surprise of the world.

I do not believe there is another country on the face of the earth which would have permitted such a state of things. And how long is it to continue? Is California to become a prey to intestine dissensions in the absence of all law, or is it to be driven to seperate from us because we neglect our first duties—a duty of necessity—that of organizing a government for the people who inhabit it? Those who oppose the Wilmot Proviso on the ground of unconstitutionality, can never surrender their opinions, [illegible] vocated its adoption may well abandon it, convinced, as they must be, that their object will be as well attained without as with it. It appears to me one of the most barren questions that ever divided a country: barren in useful results, but fertile in difficulties and dangers. I freely confess that I look with amazement upon the zeal and pertinacity displayed in urging this measure under these circumstances, and augur for them the worst consequences.

These are my sentiments. They will give offence to many, and will expose me to obloquy. But I do not hesitate thus openly to avow them; for every public man who is not prepared to take a decided part agreeably to his convictions, in times like these, is not prepared to discharge one of the first duties which belongs to his position. "To insure domestic tranquility," in the words of the constitution, was one of the great motives of the people of the United States in the organization of their present government. Measures which may endanger that tranquility should be scrutinized with great caution, and never adopted but in the last necessity, and then with great reluctance.

I am, dear sir, with great regard,
Truly yours, LEW. CASS.
THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

On Tuesday evening (a few minutes before the lighting of the gas,) while contemplating the magnificent head, by De La Roche, of our Saviour, we heard a gentleman say in a low but anxious voice—

"Helen—Miss——, I mean—how—"

"What did you say, sir?" inquired the lady.

"Ah! Helen—may I—for—three—you—know—oh—ah!"

"Oh! dear—don't—mercy on me!"

"You know, Helen, how much I doat—"

"Oh—ah—what a sweet place this is—"

"Pashaw for the place! Love, Helen, dear Helen, will make any place sweet."

"Oh! Charles! Oh, dear, oh—say no more——"

"Answer me—answer me!"

"Oh, my—I feel so queer!"

"I adore——"

"Hush—somebody may hear you——"

"I love you, Helen, and I don't want to live any longer if you——"

"Oh, Charles—Charles!"

"But I must know my fate—I—I—I—don't turn away—I adore you Helen!"

"Oh! heavens—sustain me—I droop—"

"Dearest Helen—answer me—will you angelic being—will you be mine?"

"What shall I say—oh—ah—dear me—dear me."

"Say yes—dearest—yes——"

"Oh—ah—yes!"

Frightened almost out of our wits we hastened out of the room, but as we went heard a volley of most energetic kisses. What a place to pop the question!—*City Item.*

The Olive Branch says that "old Jacob Townsend" employs two million men to dig Sarsaparilla, and is in treaty with Government for Lake Superior to boil it in. How he is to get fuel enough to heat the water, he does not say—but we suppose he will tow Mount Vesuvius over, and sink it under the Lake.

Martin Luther said:—"Wealth is the smallest gift of God: what is it, to be compared with his Word, or corporal gifts, such as beauty, health, and activity? What is it to the gifts of the mind, such as intellect, science, and taste?" And again he said as truly:—"God commonly gives riches to gross asses, to whom he can afford nothing else."

THE PATRIOT.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM K. LANE, ESQ.

OF WAYNE.

SECRET WHIG CIRCULARS.
FRAUD! FRAUD!!

The Whigs, according to their usual custom are industriously inundating our State with Whig Circulars, supposd to be imported from Washington City. They are done up in pamphlet form and contain, we believe, eight pages. A celebrated blue light Federalist, Truman Smith, Senator from Connecticut and an avowed Abolitionist is said to be the author of this infamous production, the main object of which is to prove a "Coalition"—between the Democrats and abolitionists:—a sort of political conspiracy against Gen. Taylor. This unfounded charge they are endeavoring to fasten upon the Democrats and to hold them as the authors of this movement, a movement which never existed in fact.—Really Connecticut ought to be proud of this same Truman Smith. Just think of an American Senator abusing his "franking privilege," and acting as lobby boy to a partizan paper—the Republic,—franking for it, its prospectuses, and thereby defrauding the Post Office of its revenue and its rights. This, as we learn, he has been doing for some weeks at Washington City—He has also, we are informed, sent letters to Whigs in this and other States abounding in misrepresentations and calumnies against the principles of the Democratic party. Is not the editor of the N. S. Whig aware of the course which Truman Smith [illegible] deepest dye? and yet the Whig—the guardian of Southern rights, says not one word against his interfering in our elections.—But we suppose that being a Whig, is of itself enough to entitle him to a right to impose upon our citizens. Thus does a Senator of one of the greatest nations on the face of the earth, stoop and degrade himself by a base endeavor, to continue in power an administration which he, by similar frauds, assisted to elevate to its present high station.

Voters of the Eighth Distrct, open your eyes! Keep them steadfastly fixed on these infamous *Whig Circulars*, and see that none of your friends are deceived thereby. Let every man be a sentinel that he may watch and defend his own rights.—Believe nothing yourselves, and tell your friends to believe nothing that appear in Whig Circulars, just on the eve of the election. The Whigs to a man are at work. Imitate them. Yours is a noble cause, defend it. Old Wayne with 850 to 900 majority will do her duty. Every man to the polls, and three cheers for Lane. We can positively elect him, if every man will do his duty.

"BEWARE!!!"—VILLIANOUS.

We quote the following from the N. S. Whig, of the 25th inst:—

"Beware of Locofoco hand-bills on the eve of the election. They will doubtless be as thick "as black berries." This is an old trick of our enemies. Don't believe them. They will circulate all manner of falsehoods to aid their bad cause. Don't believe them."

Is not this shameful? Our whole district is asready flooded with Whig Circulars. They are already "as thick as black berries," and yet the editor of the Whig has the unpardonable effrontery to caution his readers against Locofoco hand bills. "It is a bad rule that won't work both ways." In the language of the Whig, we say to our readers "DON'T BELIEVE" one word of their infamous libels on Democratic principles. They have, we are told, been issued from Washington City, by Truman Smith, the rankest ABOLITIONIST in the Union. No doubt others will soon follow them. Base frauds—don't believe them—don't believe them.

"Habet Fœnum in Cornu Cavete."

The North State Whig publishes a comica-tragic communication, intended we suppose to be witty, at the expense of old "Pestle," and the Editors of the "Republican" and "Patriot," which he *very* facetiously styles "my mortars." The two former we will leave to fight their own battles, knowing their ability triumphantly to do so, and proceed to comply with a grave but sacrilegeous *mandate* contained in the communication under consideration, although emanating from a source more foul and putrid than the nauseating filth of the fabled Harpies of antiquity, which are said to have defiled the meats of the tempets-tossed Trojans, on their arrival at the Islands named Strophades. But we must not make our introduction too long. The Whig, alias his correspondent "Craven" tells the editor or "mortar Patrion" that he "*must* go over on the Tar where he is not known and preach." The editor of the Patriot being in peace and charity with all mankind, and anxious to please as far as possible, yields infantile submission to the authoritative mandate of his HIGHNESS "Craven", *alias* Henry Dimmock; and although his hand is a little out of the business, will do his best, hoping to satisfy all parties—the people first, the editor of the Whig secondly and lastly his *corrsponpent?*

We will only premise that, we prefer preaching and writing where we are best known, and must therefore venture to disobey the whig in one particular, and remain among our friends on the Neuse, whom we delight to honor, and among whom we have lived for the last ten years.

But to our text. My friends,—on this serious occasion the words of the wise man, Solomon, King of Israel, are brought forcibly to my mind, as the most appropriate for consideration, and most applicable to the purpose for which this discourse is intended, they may be found recorded in the book of Proverbs, 27th ch and 22d verse. and read as follows:—"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Every day brings fresh evidence of the wisdom of the sacred writings. They contain maxims fitted for every age of the world, and are wonderfully applicable to every generation of man. 2850 years ago, the wise man exactly foresaw the disposition of certain men as they exist at this present day. He says that such men, as the editor of the Whig and his correspondent "Craven" may be brayed, that is, pounded, beat, pulverised in a mortar, "yet will their foolishness not depart from them." The language is metaphorical and points directly to the incorrigibility of fallen existences, the perverseness of depraved nature.

Altho' not entirely aware that, we were fulfilling the Scriptures, or that we were acting the part of mortars and pestles to "bray" the foolish editor of the Whig and his foolish, malignant correspondent, it is true; nevertheless that, according to their own suggestion and admission, we have been endeavoring to beat into them some sense of the decencies of life, to see if, peradventure, their foolishness might depart from them." But 'tis in vain. "We have stricken them, but they have not grieved;" we have *brayed* them, but they have refused to receive correction; they have made their faces harder than a rock, they have refused to [illegible] in perfect harmony with Solomon's prediction, when he said, "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Man unregenerate, is now what he was in Solomon's day, and as we are told not to be weary in well doing, we will again put the Whig and his correspondent "Craven" into the mortar, and although 'old Pestle" may not lend a hand, apply to them the corrective suited to their folly, in hopes that it may yet "depart from them." We cannot see, indeed, why we have become the object of "Craven's" clamorous obloquy. He seems to have forgotten that the soul of, even fallen man, has an unquestionable greatness and dignity; "*is majestic tho' in ruin.*" The poor myrmidon would reduce us to a level with himself did we yield to his suggestion, quit the place where we are known, and practice hypocritical frauds upon the unthinking and the credulous. For the sake of human nature we would, if possible, indulge the hope that, neither the "Whig" nor "Craven," nor any intelligent existence would thus act; but their bare suggestion that we should do so, forbids even the indulgence of such a hope. Poor "Craven," what a pitiful thing thou art! How fallen thy condition! How base thy effort to stigmatize the character of an unoffending fellow being! How unenviable thy position before a reading, an indulgent community! Thou, vile wretch, commandest us to preach! Thy demoniac sneers are but the harbinger of thy piteous groans, when the arrows of retributive justice, edged with destruction, shall walk on their awful errand and visit thee in vengeance. In what vivid colours is thy character depicted by Solomon when he says; "Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

Abandoned wretch! "Shall thy headstrong *passions* break loose from Divine restraint; and thus run wild, in exorbitant sallies, after their own polluted imaginations?" Let thy soul be stung with remorse, and overwhelmed with confusion at the thought!" Thy puny efforts to defame us where we "are known" will be as futile in effect, as are the lashings of the angry billows, which dash themselves to spray against the opposing rocks.

Cannot "Craven" see, as we triturate him in the "mortar," the folly of sending to the editor of the "Whig" for publication, a "dialogue" where a "jug, pitcher and tumbler" forms any part of the scene?—Did he not feel himself a little like the man in the glass house who was warned not to throw stones? Did he not fear that he was treading heavily on the toes of one, whose propensity for the "jug, pitcher and tumbler" he would gladly conceal? Does he himself ever look in the *glass* at night or early next morning? We once saw a horse on his way to Washington, N. C., from Newbern, having, in a buggy, a gentleman who was enjoying a good *snooze*:—"you know what I mean," Mr. "Craven!"

Is it not the part of a most inglorious narrow minded soul, to ransack earth, hell and sea, and rake up the spots of past life on which to glut its unprovoked vengeance. To harrow up in the mind, those deeds, the recollection of which, would pearce a heart if made of adamant.

"But is there not something amiss, even in our best moments? Something to be ashamed of in all we are; something to be repented of in all we do? *malice* with her eagle-eyes will be sure to discern the *least slip* in our *carriage, the least flaw* in our character while *censure*, with her shrill trumpet, will be as far from concealing them; as calumny, with her treacherous whispers, from extenuating them. A planet may sink below the horizon, or a star, for several months withdraw its shining; and scarcely one in ten thousand perceive the loss. But [illegible] the moon suffers a transcient eclipse, [illegible] most half the world are spectators of her dishonor." "Thou therefore that teachest another teachest thou not thyself? thou that preachest a man should not steal, dost thou steal? Oh man! braying in the mortar will not cure thy foolishness."

Is it not the part of a very consumate fool to endeavor to draw back to the filth and mire, in which thou and thy friend, the editor of the "Whig" are wollowing, one who has made an earnest and he hopes a successful attempt to escape your foul polution

Dante describes the malicious yells and howlings of the damn'd spirits when they saw the hand of mercy, snatch from the mouth of hell, a hopeless soul. So rises the yells and shouts of malicious ridicule from such men as the dirty "*Craven*" and the foul mouthed "*Whig*", when one has fortitude enough to try to escape their damned pit of intemperance. The huhame man, the just man, the christian man, extends his hand to the inebriate, and trys to draw him again to the path of rectitude. He encourages him, he says to him, be a man, and he treats him like a man; and in this way are many souls saved from that vile death. The fool though "beaten in a mortar" adheres to his folly, and not satisfied to die alone, trys to drag one who has escaped, back to his own level. Solomon was *truly* a wise man.

In our "mortar" as he chooses to call us, we have brayed him once and again, on his attempts to cast ridicule and slander on Wm. K. Lane: yet, "will his foolishness not depart."

Are all the farmers in the Eighth District so ol tuse as not to see that, the sauce served up to Wm. K. Lane, is in reserve for them and their children, if ever it should be their fortune to be called to come forward as public men? It is as certain as [illegible] with a lawyer, he must be put down as a clodpole. They cannot, they dare not, defame Mr. Lane's character. They have been challenged again and again to deny his political position, and to support before you, farmers, who are the judges to decide this case, the fallacies, the false positions, the unfaithfulness of Ed Stanly, and his desertion of your rights and interests No, nothing will avail them anything but ridicule. They laugh at the pretensions of a common Farmer being set up against a lawyer's! The farmers must see in this their own fate and the destruction of their common rights.

We have told the whig writers and lawyers of this, and yet Solomon knew what they would do.

Some few words of definition shall close this subject, which we have already carried much further than we intended. The word *bray*, has, in English, two meanings: as applied to us by the writer, denominating us the "mortar" of "old Pestle," it is in Solomon's acceptation—to beat, pound, pulverise; and we have occasionally given those who desire it, a sample of our industry in that way. The answer from the person Solomon designates, is in the other sense the reply of their cousin, that stupid animal with the long ears. They bray out their stupidity, thinking that the discordant noise may drown reflection, and the ridicule cast upon Mr. Lane prevent the Farmers from seeing their defenceless position. They talk of his "standing on his head," and "ploughing up Pennsylvania Avenue in his shirt tail." But we forbear, as we have already carried our sermon too far, for the great press upon our columns this week. "Brevity is the soul of wit," quoted Dick, when, in a drunken spree, he tore off the editor of the "Whig's" shirt tail, which was already too short.

CAVE CANEM.

The N. S. Whig of the 8th inst., contains a *warning to the Whigs:* and were it not for the putridity of language and misrepresentation of fact, which characterise the columns of a journal pregnant with iniquitous designs, we could not believe that, any journal could so far prostitute its columns, as to give publicity to the most nefarious, and intriguing statements that ever had a place in the mind of man. Our neighbor is very fortunate, however, in finding correspondents, assimilated to himself only, in their total disregard of truth. Some time ago he appeared before the public in the MASK of "Wayne," but not being able to act his part in that character, he now wraps himself up in the garb of "ONE OF THE 76 EDGECOMBE WHIGS"—(we give it punctis spiritu et verbis, and we really thought that there were more than 76 whigs in Edgecombe) and gives the following diabolical announcement.

"A WARNING TO THE WHIGS!

Edgecombe County, N. C, July 14, 1849.

Editor of the North State Whig—I wish you to put the Whigs of your district on their guard as to the following current rumor.

The wheel horses of the Democracy here in Edgecombe are determined to defeat the election of the Hon. Edward Stanly. They say he MUST AND SHALL be beaten, and are bent on going any lengths to carry their point.

They have now laid a plan, a deep, dark plan, by which they expect to accomplish their ends.

Already they have sent emissaries into the adjoining counties of Wayne and Geene, and made arrangements to have in those counties on the day of election, a multitude of Edgecombe Democratic voters, to vote against Stanly. These voters are not needed here, as there is no Whig opposition.

Let these things be known to Whigs there, that they may be on the lookout, and prevent the execution of this infamous scheme.

ONE OF THE 76 EDGECOMBE WHIGS.

P. S. I send this down by private hands that it may be sure to reach you."

A truth-telling cousin of the truth-loving editor of the Whig, how inglorious thy task! In vain will you thus assay to fasten a stigma on the fair fame of the democrats of Edgecombe. Will the editor, in *mask*, or his correspondent, answer the following questions?

Who are "the wheel horses here in Edgecombe?" Who has "laid a plan, a deep, dark plan?" Who has "sent emissaries into the adjoining counties of Wayne and Green?" Who are these "emissaries?"

Who has "made arrangements to have in those counties on the day of election a *multitude* of Edgecombe Democratic voters to vote against Stanly?" You cannot name a man! They are nonenities, existing only in the brain of a diseased imagination, while revelling in the sports of Devils.—Let a perpetual blush for ever tinge the countenance of him, who would thus perpetrate such villainous frauds upon an unsuspecting community. Let silence as a millstone rest upon his tongue, and remorse as the nether millstone weigh down his conscience, until by contrition and repentance, he shall have wiped away the odium, not only of self reproach, but of public indignation. We deal not in petty charges against our political opponents as a party, nor do we fear that, as a party, they would do us injustice. We believe that a majority of the whigs, not only in this district, but everywhere else, are conscientious and honest men, and that they will discountenance the propagation of such absurd and calumnious charges, against a respectable portion of their fellow citizens as are contained in "*a warning to the Whigs.*"—How cautious, Mr. Whig, is your *omniscient* correspondent! He is afraid to trust his "*warning*" (dear little fellow!) in *public*, and therefore sends it "*down by private hands that it may be sure to reach you.*" Wonder how many Democratic P. M's. there are on the route from Edgecombe to Washington? If any, just despatch a line to old Zach and he will soon clear the way, in order that whig documents may pass in safety.

We decline further comment on the preceding article. We give it in full, to our readers, Whigs and Democrats, that it may speak for itself, relying on their intelligence and capacity to find a verdict thereon, according to its merits.

UNSAFE FOR THE SOUTH.

We quote the following from the N. S. Whig as a specimen of his argumentative powers, as well as of his ability to defend a declining cause:

"And who are they who make this charge against Mr. Stanly? Are they "men of the South?" Are they North Carolinans either by birth, education, or in feeling? Are they slave-holders, or men who have any interest in the institution of slavery? Not at all. One (the Editor of the Goldsboro' Partiot) is an Irishman, and not even entitled to vote, being, as we learn, *unnaturalized*. The other (the Editor of the Republican) has but recently come into this State from a Northern *hot-bed of Abolitionism*. These are the men who have set themselves up as the peculiar and only "safe" guardians of *Southern Rights*, and these are the men who charge Edward Stanly with being "*unsafe*" on the question of those rights!!!"

Our friend of the "Republican," having so frequently drubbed the Whig, we have no doubt but that he will again pay him his compliments in his own happy style, and we will therefore confine our remarks to that part of the editor's article which immediately concerns us

The editor is very fertile in propounding questions and is never at a loss for his answer. If the truth will not suit, he knows exactly what remedy to apply We quote from his paper 16 lines, and these contain two absolute "mendacities." Now if every 8 lines of the Whig be devoted to the propogation of "hyperbolical tergiversations" and personal "mendacities," how much, we ask, of his editorials can be relied on as true? We know not where the gentleman was born, nor is it to our purpose to enquire. The place of his nativity cannot effect an important political question. It is currently reported, however, that he came from Maine. Now it is strange to think that, so reckless of personal safety is this parasite of power, he would drown himself in a mud-hole provided he could but bespatter others with mire. Why did he not tell us that the editor of the Newbernian came from Massachusetts? and why did he not tell us that the talented and respected Whig editor who preceded the editor from Massachusetts came from Ireland—from the county adjoining that in which we first drew breath. Shameful prevarication! Our readers will herein read the base design of a baser heart. Here are three Whig editors none of whom were born in North Carolina, and yet the people never hear a word about the matter. The Republican, forsooth, must not open his mouth because he came from New Jersey, and the editor of the Whig must dictate to the citizens of North Carolina, as to where their editors shall be born. Cannot Mr. Stanly aided by Mr. Mudd and the editor of the Whig, bring it to pass that the appointment of editors be vested in the hands of the executive from and after the 4th day of March 1850? This we consider to be equally as constitutional as the "Wilmot Proviso." If this do take place, friend Gulick you must walk a "chalk line."

The editor of the Whig seems anxious to get up a feeling of hostility in the breast of North Carolinians against those who have cast their lot amongst them and adopted their State as their home.

For our own part we are glad that Ireland gave us birth, and our chief regret is that, we cannot burst the chains of British tyrrany which now holds them in bondage, and one of our chief joys is that we were directed providentially, we believe, to take up our abode among the warm-hearted and confiding citizens of this good old North State.

We have spent ten years of our life among them. We are truly gratified for innumerable favors which we have shared at their hands, and how limited soever may be our interest in slave or other property, (of which the presumptuous Whig knows nothing) yet will we meet the usurper of their rights at every step, and hilt to hilt with the foe, defend the last and least particle thereof, to which they lay claim. The editor has just found out that we are not entitled to vote, Look out! your honor. I will vote for Lane if I live and be able to get to the polls. Any objections—eh? For your sake Mr. Editor, for the sake of decency and selfrespect, quit using "not at all" and "not entitled" until you are better informed. We hate to give such flat contradictions but the fault is not ours.

CHEERING NEWS FROM HYDE.

We have just received the following letter from an intelligent gentleman in Hyde, which assures us that Mr. Lane will get an increased vote in that county. It will speak for itself:

Lake Landing, July 18, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—Believing you would like to know, on the eve of the election, how the nomination of Mr. Lane was received by the democracy in the county of Hyde, induces me, at this time, to inform you.

You may be assured that I have not known a more decided and general approbation than is manifested. There is but one response, and that is applause. Every Democrat intends to do his duty; and is proud of the correctness of principle as well as firmness of their nominee, Mr. Lane. We have no doubt in the least, but all are confident of success; and we intend to strive manfully and honorably for our candidate and for the principles which we deem of vital importance, and desire to see carried out.

I have visited several sections of the county, and have yet to learn of the first democrat who will not vote for Mr. Lane. We never were so strongly united, and have never been better pleased with the standard-bearer of our principles, than at this time.

There are whigs in this county who cannot be induced to vote for Stanly.

We, in Hyde, are glad to hear of the cheering prospect of our common cause in most of the counties composing the 8th distrtict. Hyde will give a larger democratic vote than has been given for a Congressman for many years.

A DEMOCRAT OF HYEE.

THE REGISTER AND TEL-LIE-GRAPH.

The editor of the Raleigh Register has become god-father to a "*pack*" of the most infamous barefaced, demagogueical falsehoods, that ever saluted the ears of the voters in this District. He quotes from our neighbors of the tel-lie-graph, who keep in this town, a wholesale and retail *shop* of Billingsgate, where may be had, *cheap* for cash, (or produce of the pea genus) FICTIONS, FALSEHOODS, FABLES, IMPOSITIONS, FRAUDS, TRICKS, STRATAGEMS, and *lies* of the first magnitude. Their *Billingsgate*, they can recommend, as it is of fresh importation and direct from London. Their LIES cannot be excelled, in grossness and malignity, by any *Billingsgate Shop* in this or any other State. We do not deal in their wares, nor could we be induced even to notice them had not the esteemed editor of the Register degraded himself by becoming SPONSOR for thire *illegitimate brats.* Indeed our young friend of the Register, ought to consider the *duties* devolving on SPONSORS, before he becomes the god-father of too many such paragons of deformity, as there are no doubt, a multitude of others in a parturient state.

It is amusing to hear the old women of the tel-lie-graph prate about honor and honesty—qualities of which they know nothing—to which they can lay no claim.—They rejoice in their iniquity and boast of their lies Dare Wm. H. Campbell, the double tongued trojan, deny this?—dare he deny boasting of the FRAUDS which he *practiced*—the LIES which he published in his "muddy Whig" sheet, immediately preceding Gen. Taylor's election? Did he not bring that paper to our office, when in our employment, that we might see for ourselves, fearing we suppose, that we doubted his veracity? And is this the notorious impostor who prates about honor and honesty. Were we not compelled, on account of his personal insults, to make him take back his words, and whine like another puppy in the streets? Dare he deny this? Just think of the Register quoting the authority of such a man!

We repeat that STANLY VOTED AGAINST THE "STEELE RESOLUTIONS in the last Legislature," and this the Register knows, to be a fact! In our hurry we did not stop to distinguish between Stanly's *Resolution*, and Steele's Resolutions, nor can we see where in the distinction could have done Stanly any good—or have anywise affected his position before the public. No one would suppose him fool enough to vote against his own Resolution. But the Register in introducing his readers to our *mortal sins*, as published in the tell-lie-graph says that we published in our last paper the "WORTHLESS RESOLUTIONS of the last Legislature on Slavery, and says Mr. Stanly VOTED AGAINST THEM, and among them is inserted the *Resolution offered by Mr. Stanly himself.*" We now ask the Register and the dirty sheet from which he quotes (we hate to associate them) is there one word about slavery in the Resolution introduced by Mr. Stanly?—not one. We said that STANLY voted against the RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY, and as Slavery is not once mentioned in his Resolution, we could not mean that he voted against it. Remember voters of the Eighth District, that STANLY VOTED AGAINST THE RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY, in the last North Carolina Legislature and that the tell lie-graph has made and published, a *lie* to deceive you!!!

A LIE OUT.

The N. S. Whig says Mr. Stanly did not vote for and support the infamous Mexican preamble. On the 4th July Mr. Stanly boasted in our Court House that, "although it was a bitter pill *we* made these old gentlemen," (pointing to the Senator from Edgecomb, Gen. Moye. and the Senator from Wayne, Mr. Exum) "swallow it" Gen Moye said "you did not make *me* swallow it, I did not vote for the bill," Mr. Exum said, "I did not vote for the preamble." There is a lie out and Stanley or the Whig, or sombody else, tells it.

Mr. Calhoun's Address to the People of the Southern States in reply to Col. Benton.

The Charleston Courier of the 17th inst. contains Mr. Calhoun's most admirable address to the people of the southern States.

Never was there written a more complete refutation of false doctrine and error than is contained in this truly masterly production. We have room for only some short extracts, but we beg our readers to consider them well and apply them with the futile speeches and odious position of Benton, Badger, Stanly and others, who hold the converse of his position. No man can read them without full conviction of the dangerous doctrines taught by these men, and we do not see how it is possible that a man who lives in a southern State, can support any man who would advance and support the false positions which Mr. Calhoun so completely overthrows. There is one point to which we cannot forbear to call the attention of the voters of the 8th District. It is that in reference to the existing laws of Mexico establishing the CATHOLIC Religion. Wm. K. Lane, the man who all the Whig lawyers and editors delight to ridicule and hold up to the world as an ignoramus, has held throughout the canvass, the very position here triumphantly established by Mr. Calhoun; i. e., that if the law of Mexico prohibiting slavery is in force, so is the law establishing the *Catholic Religion!* If Mr. Stanly maintains the one he must the OTHER!

I begin with that which asserts that Congress has the power to do as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. I deny the assertion, and maintain that Congress has no such power over slavery there or elsewhere, or over any other subject I deny that Congress has any absolute power whatever, or that it has any of any description, except such as are specially delegated, or that are necessary and proper to carry them into execution. I maintain that all its powers are delegated and trust powers, and not positive and absolute, and that all of the latter description belongs exclusively to the people of the several States in their sovereign character. I also hold that Congress is but their representative and trustee, and that in carrying into execution its powers, it cannot rightfully exercise any inconsistent with the nature and object of the trust or with the character of the party who created the trust, and for whose benefit it was created. I finally hold that instead of having the absolute power over the territories of doing as it pleases, that Congress is restrained by all these limitations, and that its power to exclude you from emigrating with your slaves into them cannot be maintained without denying that ours is a government of specific powers; that it is a Government of which States and not individuals are the constituedts, and that Congress holds its powers as delegated and trust powers. Nor can it be maintained without assuming that ours is a consolidated Government, and holds its powers absolutely in its own sovereign right of doing as it pleases.

I also deny the truth of his next assertion, that it has exercised the power over the territories as it pleased, without being questioned until I introduced my resolutions. I maintain, on the contrary, that such power never was exercised by Congress, until he and his associates passed the Oregon territorial bill. That was the first bill containing the Wilmot Proviso that ever passed, as has been stated—passed solely to assert the absolute right of doing as it pleases. All others, including the ordinances of 1787, were passed as compromises which waived the question of power, as has been frequently shown. Nor is his assertion more correct, that the power never was questioned, until the introduction of my resolutions. It was questioned from the start, beginning with the ordinance of

1787. Mr. Madison pronounced that it was adopted without a shadow of right.—Since then, it has been acquiesced in not as a right, but as a compromise, until the North refused all compromise, and forced the South to stand on its rights, where it should have stood from the first.

The next assertion, that slavery is local in its character; that it must be enacted by law, and cannot be carried an inch beyond the limits of the State, that enacted it, is equally unmaintainable. It is clear that in making it, he intended to affirm, that in these respects, property in slaves stands on very different ground from every other description of property.

I deny the fact, and maintain that there is no distinction between it and other property in that respect. It no more requires to be enacted by law, or, to express it more specifically, to have a positive enactment for its origin, than property in land or any thing else. The relation of master and slave was one of the first and most universal forms in which property existed. It is so ancient, that there is no record of its origin. It is probably more ancient than separate and distinct property in lands, and quite as easily defended on abstract principles. So far from being created by positive enactment, I know of no instance in which it ever was, or, to express it more accurately, in which it had its origin in acts of Legislatures. It is always older than the laws which undertake to regulate it: and such is the case with slavery, as it exists with us. They were for the most part slaves in Africa, they were bought as slaves, brought here as slaves, sold here as slaves, and held as slaves, long before any enactment made them slaves. I even doubt whether there is a single State in the South that ever enacted them to be slaves. There are hundreds of acts that recognise and regulate them as such, but none, I apprehend, that undertake to create them slaves.—Master and slaves are constantly regarded as pre-existing relations.

Nor is it any more local in its character than other property. The laws of all countries in reference to every thing, including property of every kind, *are local* and cannot go an inch beyond the limits to which the authority of the country extends. In case of property of every description, if it passes beyond the authority of the country where it is, into another, where the same description of things are regarded as property, it continues to be so there, but becomes subject to the laws and regulations of the place in reference to such property. But, if it be prohibited as property! in the country into which it passes, it ceases to be so, unless it has been forced in, under circumstances which placed it under the protection of international laws. Thus, one and the same principle apply in this respect to all property: in things animate or inanimate, and rational or irrational. There can be no exception! as property every where, and of every kind, is subject to that control of the authority of the country.—Thus far I hold that there can be no reasonable doubt. Nor can there be any that the same principle applies between the several States in our system of government. Slaves, or any other property carried into a State where it is also property, continues still to be so; but if into one where it is prohibited, it ceases to be property. This is admitted too by all. It is also admitted by all that the general government cannot overrule the laws of a State, as to what shall or shall not be property, within the limits of its authority. The only question then is, what is the power of the general government where its authority extends beyond the limits of the authority of the States, regarded in their separate and individual character? or, to make it more specific, can it determine what shall or shall not be property in the territories, or wherever else its authority extends, beyond that of the States separately? or, to make it still more so, can it establish slavery in the territories? can it enact a law providing that any negro or mulatto found in the territories of the United States shall be a slave, and be liable to be seized and treated as such by whoever may choose to do so?—According to Colonel Benton's doctrine that Congress may legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the territories, it would have the power; but I doubt whether there is another individual who would agree with him. But if it has not the power to establish slavery in the territories, how can it have the power to abolish it? The one is the counterpart of the other, and where is the provision of the constitution to be found which authorizes the one and forbids the other?

The same question may be propounded as to public and private vessels belonging to the United States and their citizens on the high seas; for the principle which applies to the territories equally applies to them, and to all places, to which the authority of the general government extends, beyond the States, regarded separately.

It is, indeed, a great misconception of the character and object of the general government to suppose that it has the power either to establish or abolish slavery, or any other property, where its authority extends beyond the limits of the States regarded individually. Its authority is but the united and joint authority of the several States, conferred upon it by a constitution, adopted on mutual agreement, but by the separate act of each State, in like manner in every respect as each adopted its own separate constitution, with the single exception, that one was adopted without, and the other on mutual agreement of all the states. It is then, in fact, the constitution of each State, as much so as its own separate constitution, and is only the constitution of all the States, because it is that of each. As the constitution made the general government, that too is, in like manner, as much the government of each state as its own separate government, and only the government of all, because it is the government of each. So likewise are its laws, and for the same reason. Its authority, then, is but the united and common authority of the several states, delegated by each to be exercised for the mutual benefit of each and all, and for the greater security of the rights and interest of each and all. It was for that purpose the states united in a federal union, and adopted a common constitution and government. With the same view, they conferred upon the government whatever power it has of regulating and protecting what appertained to their exterior relations among themselves and with the rest of the world; each, in brief, agreed with the others, to unite their joint authority and power to protect the safety and rights and promote the interests of each by their united power.

Such is clearly the character and object of the General Government, and of the authority and power conferred on it. Its power and authority having for its object the more perfect protection and promotion of the safety and rights of each and all, it is bound to protect by their united power the safety, the rights, the property, and the interests of the citizens of all wherever its authority extends. That was the objec for conferring whatever power and authority it has; and if it fails to fulfil that, it fails to perform the duty for which it was created. It is enough for it to know that it is the right, interest, or property of a citizen of one of the States, to make it his duty to protect it whenever it comes within the sphere of its authority; whether in the territories, or on the high seas, or any where else. Its power and authority were conferred on it, not to establish or to abolish property, or rights of any discription, but to protect them. To establish or abolish belongs to the States, in their seperate sovereign capacity—the capacity in which they created both the general and their seperate state goverments. It would be, then, a total and gross perversion of its power and authority to use them to establish or abolish slavery, or any other property of the citizens of the United States, in the territories. All the power it has, in that respect, is to recognise as property there whatever is recognized as such by the authority of any one of the States, (its own being but the united authority of each and all of the States,) and to adopt such laws for its regulation and protection as the state of the case may require. Nor is there the slightest danger that the recognition of the property of citizens of each and all the States within the territories would turn them into a Babel, as Col. Benton contends. All may co exist without conflict or confusion, by observing the plain and simple rule of justice.

There is another error akin to this, that the Mexican law abolishing slavery is still in force in New Mexico and California, when not a particle of its authority or sovereignty remains in either. Their conquest by us, and the treaty that followed, extinguished the whole, and with it annulled, all her laws applicable to them, except those relating to such rights of property and relations between individuals as may be necessary to prevent anarchy; and even these are continued only by *sufferance*, and on the implied *authority of the conquering country and not the authority of the conquered*, and only from the necessity of the case. Her laws abolishing slavery are not embraced in the exception; and if it were, it would be taken out of it, as the assent of Congress could not be implied to continue a law which it had no right to establish.

But still higher ground may be taken. The moment the Territory became ours the Constitution passes over and covers the whole with all its provisions, which, from their nature, are applicable to Terrtories, carrying with it the joint sovereignty and authority of each and all the States of the Union, and sweeping away every Mexican law incompatible with the rights, property, and relations, belonging to the citizens of the United States, without regard to what State they belong, or whether it be situated in the northern or southern section of the Union. The citizens of all have equal rights of protection in their property, relations, and person, in the common Territories of each and all the States. The same power that swept away the laws of Mexico which made the Catholic religion the exclusive religion of the country, and which let in the religion of all denominations—which swept away all the laws prohibiting the introduction of property of almost every discription, some absolutely and others under the condition of paying duties and letting them in duty free until otherwise provided for—swept that which abolished slavery and let in property in slaves. No distinction can be made between it and any other description of property or thing consistently with the constitution and the equal rights of the several States of the Union and their citizens.

But we are told by Col. Benton that the question has become a mere abstraction of no importance; that few have gone into either Territory except citizens of the North and foreigners, and that they are all opposed to us. What insult! What? taunt us by telling us we cannot go into them because foreigners and others who have been let in freely, and we kept out by the threat of confiscating our property by himself and his associates, have become sufficiently numerous to keep us out without the intervention of Congress to aid them! He knew that "property is timid" and could be kept out by threats, and to keep us out for a short time was one of the ways to exclude us ultimately. What a comment on the equity and justice of the government, that we, who have so freely spent our blood and treasure to conquer the country, should be excluded from all its benefits, while it is left open for the use and enjoyment of all that rabble of foreigners which he enumerates with such zest as the efficient means of our exclusion! Is there another instance of such an outrage to be found in the history of any other government that ever existed?

COMMUNICATIONS.

CHARACTERISTIC.

MR. EDITOR: I perceive in the paper called the Newbernian, a communication from some of their lawyer correspondents signing himself "A self educated grubber," so perfectly characteristic of the class to which he beiongs: i. e., the vulgar class—aristocrat, genus, pettifogger. I cannot forbear to draw your attention to it. Justice to an old friend too, requires it. The article is full of low vulgar abuse of Wm. K. Lane, with the usual vile attempts at wit, because he is not as aristocratic in his manners and language as the writer's learned and *highly cultivated* taste would approve. This system is so common a thing among those who are vilifying and ridiculing Mr. Lane, that it would not have been thought worth a moment's reflection by me, had not the writer lugged in the VENERATED DEAD for a part of his abuse. After the usual tirade about "*loco foco*" ignorance, the writer asks; "Why did not his (Mr. L's father) give him more education," that "he was a very wealthy man and left him a large estate." &c., &c.—(Having seen the paper but once, and not being able to obtain it I do not vouch for the *exact* words, but the quotation is, if not *verbatim*, the exact substance and spirit of the writer's expression.)

Now, sir, the malice and cruelty of this reflection will strike with horror many of our old citizens who knew Sampson Lane, (and none knew him but will admit that he was a firm, honorable and honest man.)

My present object is not to praise old Mr. Lane, but to answer to the public the enquiry, why he did not give his son a liberal education, and to expose the rascally unfeeling brute who thus attempts to ridicule the dead. Sampson Lane, the father of Wm. K. Lane, began the world with nothing—absolutely nothing! By industry and prudence he had increased his store from nothing up to a handsome competency. By nature he was kind, obliging, and unfortunately, *confiding;* false friends, in whom he trusted and for whom he was security became bankrupt and defrauded him of almost every dollar's worth of property he had. His honesty, probity, and industry, induced some friends to come to his assistance, but for years he suffered the anguish of pinching, honest poverty. He paid every cent of the debts his false friends had thrown on his shoulders. It was at this period his son, Wm K. Lane, should have been at school—and it was this *Bankruptcy* of men for whom he was security, that prevented his honored and venerated father from keeping him there! Would the world believe the writer in the Newbernian knew this part of Wm. K. Lane's family history? Wm. K Lane was following the plough, to pay the debts for which his father was security, until past the age for obtaining a liberal education, but he has made up for the loss by close application since; and to such a degree as to have, as a man of business, the unlimited confidence of his acquaintance. If, at his death, Sampson Lane left his son "a large estate," it was amassed by the *joint* efforts, prudence, and industry of himself and his son within the last 28 years.

I write this without the knowledge of Mr. Lane, and it may not meet his approbation, but I know he will excuse a friend of his father if he does meddle in family matters when *his* memory is traduced

Mr. Editor, you can confirm the truth of this statement by enquiring of almost any old man in the county of Wayne, Lenoir or Greene. SENEX.

A SIAMESE INTRODUCTION.—We intend no personal or political reflections, but they had, and may still have, a most singular court custom at Siam; the origin and nature of which is thus described: Sakee, king of Siam, being awakened from sleep, and saved from assassination, by the braying of an ass, commanded, in the ardor of his gratitude, that all mankind should be called asses. Whenever, so the chronicler relates, an embassador from China came to the Siamese court, the Okya Vang, or Master of the Ceremonies, exclaimed, "Most potent Sakee, absolute Lord of the Universe, King of the White Elephants, and Keeper of the Sacred Tooth, a Great Jackass from China, has come to speak to your Majesty."

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying, that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortar of the tomb remained damp, and as it dried but slowly she saw no great harm in aiding the operation.

The venerable Pickle Pickelby, says: "Read your Bible, Jabez, study the law of Moses, and don't repeal any of 'em; mind the ten commandments tu, and the 'leventh likewise; and don't sell the birthright of the Yankee nation for a mess of potash; and the day may kum when you will be a minister to a penitentiary, or a secretary of negotiation."

OBITUARY.

In Wilmington, on Sunday last, Mr. William Shaw, druggist, aged 34 years. He was a native of Ireland, but for the last eight or nine years was a resident of Wilmington. He was an active, useful business man, noted for the kindness and benevolence of his disposition. His remains were followed to the grave by his brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a large number of other citizens.

From the Commercial.

WILMINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

NAVAL STORES.		
Yellow Dipping	2 20	a
New Virgin Dipping	2 80	a
Hard	1 12	a
Spirits Tur. pr gal.		a 25
Tar	1 25	a 1 30
Pitch	90	a 1 00
Rosin, No 1.	2 00	a 3 00
" No. 2.	90	a 1 00
" No. 3.	55	a 60
Varnish	20	a 22
TIMBER.		
Inferior	3 00	a
Fair quality	4 00	a 5 00
LUMBER, STEAM MILL.		
Wide boards, plank, &c.	10 00	a 11 00
Floor Boards	12 00	a 14 00
LUMBER, RIVER.		
Floor Boards	7 00	a 8 00
Wide Boards		a 5 00
Scantling	3 50	a 4 00
RICE.		
Rough	75	a 80
Cleaned	3 00	a 3 25
STAVES.		
W.O. Hhd, rough—none	8 50	a 9 00
" " dressed	12 00	a 16 00
" " barrel	7 00	a 8 00
R.O Hhd. rough	8 00	a 8 50
" " dressed	11 00	a
SHINGLES.		
Common	80	a 90
Contract	4 00	a 5 00
PEAS.		
B. E. Peas	65	a 70
Pea Nuts	50	a 75
SUGAR.		
New Orl.		a 9 1-2
Porto Rico	4 1-2	a 9 1-2
COFFEE.		
St. Domingo	6	a
Rio	7 1-2	a 8
Java	10	a 11
Laguria	8	a 8 1-4
Cuba	7	a
MOLASSES.		
New Orleans		a
Cuba cargo	19	a 22
SALT.		
Bonaire	16	a 17
Liverpool	1 15	a
SPIRITS.		
N. E. Rum	27	a 28
Common Gin	28	a 30
Whiskey	23	a 25
Apple Brandy	28	a 30
BACON.		
Hams, N. C.	8	a 8 1-8
" Western nominal	6	a
Sides, N. C	7	a 8
" Western	6	a 6 1-4
Shoulders, N. C.	6	a 7
" Western	5	a 5 1-2
DOMESTICS.		
Cotton Yarns	13	a 14
Cotton Oznaburgs	7	a 7 1-2
4-4 N. C. Sheetings	6	a 6 1-4
FLOUR.		
Fayetteville	4 75	a 5 50
Canal	7 00	a 7 50
Corn	60	a 65
Meal	60	a 65
Cotton, nominal		a 5 1-2
Butter	10	a 20
Cheese	7	a 9
Beeswax	20	a 21
Hay	55	a 75
Soap	4 1-4	a 58
Feathers	35	a 35 1-2
Lard	7 1-2	a 8
Lime	75	a 87 1-2

WILMINGTON MARKETS—July 26.

Since Tuesday morning last, about 1,400 bbls. of Naval Stores have been brought into market, former prices are still sustained, with a small advance on Hard Turpentine.

TURPENTINE.—The above quantity of Turpentine was disposed of at $2.20 per bbl. for Yellow Dip, $1,12 1-2 per bbl. for Hard, and $2,80 per bbl. for No. 1 virgin Dip.

TAR, ROSIN AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—No sales effected of either that we are apprised of; prices without variation.

TIMBER.—7 rafts of Timber have been disposed of at these prices, viz: $3,00, 3,50, 4,00, 5,00, 6,00, and 6,50 per M. measurement.

BACON AND CORN.—A moderate supply. No sales of any other produce that we hear of.

NEW YORK MARKET.

July 23, Cotton quiet, with no change in price

Flour—No change in Western or State Flour—prices for southern, $5,18 a 5, 50, and in good demand.

Corn is in limited supply and firm—sales 15,000 bushels at 55 a 57 for western mixed 57 1-2 for western yellow, and 59 a 59 1-2 for northern yellow.

Naval stores are in moderate demand, without change in prices. North County Turpentine sells at $2, 50 per 280 lbs.; North County Rosin at 80 a 85c; Wilmington, 90 a 100c; Spirits Turpentine 32 a 33 cents.

Rice is in moderate demand, with sales of 400 trcs. at $3,12 1-2 a 3,63, and the market firm.

Money is easy, and prime Note sell at 5 a 6 per cent. Exchange nominal. Business generally dull.

BOSTON MARKET.

July 22. Cotton.—Middling fair New Orleans and Mobile Cotton is generally held at 10c, 6 mos., at which rate some sales have been made.

Naval Stores.—The stock of Spirits Turpentine is mostly withdrawn from the market for higher prices and but very little offered. Some small lots have been taken since our last at 36 a 37c per gal, 6 mos. In Tar, small sales of Wilmington at $2 per bbl., 4 and 6 mos. Common Rosin has been selling in small lots at $1 a 1,12 and Pitch at $1,25 a $1,37 1-2 4 mos.

Rice.—Sales of common to good at 3 a 3 1-3c, and choice quality at 3 3-4c per lb., 4 and 6 mos.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

July 23. Cotton, since the late news, has advanced 1-4 to 3-4 per lb.

Southern and Penna. Corn sold at 59 a 60c per bushel.

Naval Stores—sales 1000 barrels Common Rosin at 85c; small lot of Pitch at $1 3-4; Tar, at $1,87 1-2; Spirits Turpentine 33 a 34c, cash and time.

Rice is in demand at 3 5-8 a 3 3-4c cts. per lb

Flour ranges from $4,44 to 4,75 per bar. rel.

WE are requested to state that the Lecture to have been delivered at White Hall by J. Hatch, Jr., on the 28th July, has been postponed until the 4th of August.

WE are requested to announce WM. C. BRYAN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk in this County.

WE are requested to annouce CURTIS H BROGDEN, as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk in this County.

WE are authorized to announce OLIVER H. KELLY, Esq. as a candidate for the office of Colonel, in the 40th Regiment, North Carolina Militia.

July 7, 1849.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE REV. P. HOWELL, will preach at Everittsville on the third Saturday and Sunday in August, and at Waynesboro on Monday and Tuesday of Court Week.

Goldsboro' July 14, 1849.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—WAYNE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849.

Nancy Cogdell et als.
vs.
Kinchen Britt, adm'r. et als.
Petitition for settlement.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, thas James Britt, William Britt, and Mary Edwards, three of the defendants, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Goldsboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Goldsboro', for six weeks, for the said defendants to come in and plead answer or demur: otherwise the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, John A. Green, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in May, A. D. 1849.

JNO: A. GREEN, Clerk.

June 12, 1849. 10

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the estate of Theophilus T. Simms, and also letters of administration *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, upon the estate of Robert Simms, dec'd. at May term 1849 of Wayne County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estates, to make immediate settlements. And all persons having claims against either of the said estates, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JNO. A. GREEN, Ad'm.

June 5th 1849.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove to the West, offers for sale his

TRACT OF LAND,

Near Smithfield, N. C. containing 1940 Acres. A large portion of it lies on Neuse River, and is in good farming order. The Land is so situated that it could be sold in separate tracts, there being two good DWELLING HOUSES on it about one mile apart.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on me, as I am determined to sell.

BRYAN SMITH.

Johnston County, May 21, 1849. 7—6t

KEEP COOL! KEEP COOL!!

THIS, all will admit is good advice, but how to do it, is the question which can be solved most effectually by calling in at the shop, South East, corner of Chesnut and East Center St., where is on hand at all times, abundance of *Ice, Lemons, Mint, Gingerpop*, and other *Cool-er-if-ics*.

KENEDY & SANDFORD.

ON HAND.

Oranges, Raisins, Candies, Crockery and Tin Ware, Sugar and Coffee, Tea, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, Tobacco and Segars, Pine Apples, Smoking Tobacco, and every thing that is pleasing to the taste and cooling to the system.

K. & S.

Goldsboro' July 7, 1849. 13—tf.

$10 REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber in Duplin County, on Monday evening the 25th inst. a bound apprentice named Joshua Merrit, his time will not have expired until November next. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him or for his delivery to me at Warsaw, Duplin County. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said Merrit as I intend prosecuting all such persons according to law.

JAMES D. BAKER.

Duplin, 26th, June 1849. 24

WILMINGTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. R. FORD'S
MARBLE YARD,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Where will be found a full supply of

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Building and Ornamental Marble of every Variety.

☞ All articles in his line forwarded to customers at his own risk. Orders left at the Patriot Office, Goldsboro', will be promptly attended to.

July, 21, 1849 14-1y

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Stores, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber and Naval Stores.

DAVID CASHWELL. JAS. R. BLOSSOM.
July, 1849. 13-1y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
CASH DEALERS
IN
Confectionary, Fruits, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET.
July, 1849. 13-1y

J. D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
Bedsteads, Chairs, Mattrasses, &c.,
Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C.
July, 1849. 13-1y

A CARD.

THE Subscriber having concluded to continue the well known

CAROLINA HOUSE,

Thanks his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage and hopes that by strict attention to the wants of the traveling community, to merit a continuance of the same for the future.

BENJ. B. RUGGLES.
Wilmington, N. C., July, '49. 13-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. MARTIN. M. CRONLY.
July, 1849. 13-1y

WILL. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores, and Turpentine.

Distillers and Merchants in this vicinity are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen for further particulars:

E. HANNUM, ESQ. B. BARNES, ESQ.
C. HALL, ESQ. S. GODWIN, ESQ.
L. PEACOCK.

All business entrusted to me will receive prompt aud personal attention.

July, 1849. 13-1y

NEW BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of New Hanover, Duplin and Wayne, that he will manufacture, at his shop, two doors above Messrs. Cashwell and Blossom's, on North Water Street, the most fashionable French Boots, Channel Pumps, Water Proof Military fair stitch, also Congress and other Gaiters, and Shoes of every style. He will in all cases guarantee a fit.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited, and every effort used to give satisfaction to his customers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.
Wilmington, July 6, 1849. 13-1y

ELLIS & MITCHELL,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
DEALERS IN GRAIN.
CASH paid for CORN, MEAL, PEAS, and OATS.

Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt reply.

Address as above.
June 21, 1849. 11-1y

REFER TO
Gregory & Griswold, Goldsboro,'
W. R. Musgrave, Waynesboro'.

POETICAL.

Written for the "Literary American."

REFLECTIONS DURING A STORM AT NIGHT.

BY MRS. ANNA SALTUS.

I raise my heart to Thee, O God,
At midnight's solemn hour,
While the fierce tempest drives abroad,
Directed by thy power.
Wild warring winds rush madly by,
Portentous thunders roll,
Red lightning cleaves the angry sky,
And terrors seize the soul.

Lord, in terrific storms like this,
Man owns thy sovereign sway,
And his amazing sinfulness—
Refusing to obey!
Refusing to obey Thy call!
While hosts of Heaven's own,
And sun, and moon, and planets all,
Bow down before Thy throne.

How eagerly the mysteries
Of science men explore,
Yet have unsearched the treasury
Of Zion's precious lore.
Of fancy's airy pinions borne,
They fly from truth sublime,
And view the opal tints of morn,
The matchless work of time.

In soul-seducing scenes he strays,
Blighting youth's budding hours,
Unheeding snares set in his way,
Entwined with upas flowers.
He will not break the sinful chains,
Which bind him here below,
And rise where on immortal plains,
His soul true bliss shall know.

The rosy dawn, the golden day,
The rainbow, mercy's shrine,
The starry train, the moon's mild ray
Beaming with love divine.
And all the fragrant gems which grace
Are dim and scentless in the race,
That draws the soul from God.

Pride lures him on through every stage
Of life's tumultuous day,
To write on fame's effulgent page
His name in proud array.
Ambition spurs the victim on
To win her highest prize;
Vain man, that prize was never won—
Ambition never dies.

The storm subsides; serenely bland
The smiling moon appears,
An emblem of a glorious land,
Gained by contrition's tears.
Let tempests howl and floods affright,
And death ride on the blast,
If, like the moon emerging bright,
I'll smile in Heaven at last.

THE LAST TIME OF ASKING.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please take notice that, if they do not settle up their accounts and take up their notes before, or during the week of Wayne County Court, said Notes and accounts will be handed over to an Attorney on the Monday after court for collection.

In order to indulge my old friends and former customers, I have allowed myself to undergo many privations as well as to sustain great losses, and I do hope they will respond promptly to the present call, and prevent what will be equally unpleasant to themselves and to me.

Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Goldsboro', 12th May, 1849.

TO BE LET,

AND possession given immediately, the House lately occupied by WM ROBINSON as a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. It is well fitted up, occupies a central and commanding situation for trade, which, together with the increasing prosperity of our Town, offers strong inducements to merchants to locate amongst us. Apply at this office.

Goldsboro', May 16, 1849. 6

MONEY WANTED.

THE Subscriber having removed from Waynesboro' to Goldsboro,' most earnestly requests all who contracted debts with him while in Waynesboro', to settle the same either by cash or notes, without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given.

DAVID R. KENNEDY.

Goldsboro' July 14, 1849. 14—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Coachmaking business at his old stand in the Town of Greenville, where he has on hand and keeps constantly, an assortment of Rockaways Barouches and Buggies, of the latest style and finish, which cannot be surpassed. He has also in connection with his Coach Shop, a Harness Shop; so that he is prepared to furnish those who want with any kind of Vehicles and Harness, at the shortest notice. Persons in want will do well to give him a call as he is determined to sell low for cash or good notes.

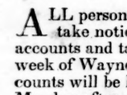
Having in his employ first rate workmen of the different branches of his business, he will warrant all work done by him. Repairing done in the best manner and at short notice.

JAS. NELSON.

Greenville, Pitt Co., July 14, 1849. 14—1y

CHARLES J. NELSON,

COACH-MAKER, &C.,



RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow-citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as

Carriage Maker and general Trimmer,
Undertaker and Harness dealer.

Also, *Blacksmith work*, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'.

Waynesboro', April 21, 1849. 2-tf

JAMES W. LANCASTER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Wayne, Johnston, Lenoir, and Green. Any business entrusted to his care will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Particular attention will be paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjoining Counties.

April 14, 1849. 1

ROBERT P. WARING,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

Smithfield, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts holden in the Counties of Johnston, Wayne, Nash and Pitt.

All business entrusted to his care will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

*** Particular attention paid to the collection of claims in this and the adjoining Counties.

W. T. DORTCH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.,

WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.

All business committed to his care will receive early attention.

April 21, 1849. 2-1y

THOMAS RICHARDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, an Solicitor in Chancery,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

DAVIS & PEACOCK.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, for the liberal patronage conferred upon them, in their respective spheres, Since they entered upon the arduous and responsible duties of their profession.

That they may be enabled, the more promptly to visit the sick, to whom they may be called, and by mutual consultation render their professional services more effective, in the cure of those diseases to which the human system is subject; they have concluded to unite their interests, and will therefore attend to all the duties of their profession, under the firm of Davis and Peacock.

They will be found at all times, when not professionally engaged at their office, on East Centre Street.

JNO. W. DAVIS. CALVIN PEACOCK.

Goldsboro' June 30, 1849. 12—tf.

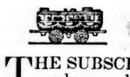
DOCTOR DEWEY

OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Wayne County.

To be found at the Office formerly occupied by Dr Evans. 1

Goldsboro', April 1849.

NEW GOODS---NEW GOODS.



THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a large and general assortment of Fashionable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CROCKERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms.

GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

Goldsboro', April 27, 1849. 3-tf

JOHN A. GREEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDIZE GENERALLY,

CANNOT be under-sold by any house in Goldsboro'. Their Store is at the old stand, on the corner of the old Neff building.

Goldsboro', April 1849. 1

JOB PRINTING.

BLANK WARRANTS, Appearance Bonds, Blank Deeds, Marriage Licenses, Blank Promissory Notes, Blank Bills of Exchange, Pamphlets, Cards, and general Job Printing, neatly executed at the office of the "Patriot."

Goldsboro', May 19.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED would most respectfully inform the citizens of Goldsboro', and the public generally, that his Stables have been recently refitted, and he is now ready to take any number of HORSES by the month, week, day, or single feed.

He is also prepared to send persons to any part of the State at the shortest notice.

Horses and Buggies, or Saddle Horses, in readiness for accommodation.

Charges moderate.

JOSEPH ROBERTS.

Goldsboro', April 21, 1849. 2-tf

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Goldsboro', Quarter ending June 30, 1849.

B
Barber, Noah
Bradbury, Rev B H
Battle, Rev A J
Beard, Jesse
Blackman, Frederick 4
Brock, Obid
Best, Council
Barfield, Theo
Benton, Mrs Sarah
Boykin, D D
C
Cobb, Bryant N
Crawford, Geo H
D
Dukes, Joseph A
E
Elis & Rountree
F
Finlayson, & Thompson
French, Levi
G
Gibbons, Rev H H
Garison, T C 2
H
Howell, Hamilton
Howell, Danniel L
Hinson, Richard 2
Hoskins, Jno S
Heath, Wm L P & Co
Heath, Wm L P
Hill, Dr Buckner L
Harris, Green
Hamblet, Rich S
I
Ingram, Joseph
J
Journegan, F
Jones, Ally
Johnson, John T
K
King, Blunt
King, Ervin
L
Lancaster, Jas W 7
Langston, Ira
M
Matthewes, O E
McCollum, David
McIlwane, Jno S
Maloon, Edmund
Matlock Watson & Co
N
Neal, Jno H
R
Rouse, Miss Elizabeth
Reid, Hugh K
Ransom, Isaac
S
Scott, Mrs Elizabeth
Sherrod, Jno V
Smith, Gray
Scovill, Charles B
Snead, Miss Sarena
Sneed, Miss M
T
Thomas, Admiral
Thomas, Jno
Turlington, Wm H
U
Uzzell, Matthew
W
Webb, Jno
Wilkins, Thos C
Washington, Wm H 2
Williams, Mrs Martha
Washington, Geo
Wood, Jas N
Williams & Taylor
Wright, Robt
Wall, Bryant
Wall, William

Persons calling for letters in this list will please ask for advertised letters.

RUFUS EDMUNDSON, P. M.

RALEIGH BOOK BINDERY.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET, (Late Binder to the North Carolina Book Store,) respectfully informs the public generally, that he has purchased of Mr. TURNER all his Binding materials, and leased the Binding Room over the Book Store, where he is ready to receive any orders in his line.

All kinds of Binding done, from the best style down to the plainest.

Music bound on a new plan; Periodicals bound to match: Ruling done to any pattern, and all kind of Blank Books made to order; Libraries cleaned and repaired; Also, Port Folios, made good and strong, all of which will be executed with neatness and at the shortest notice.

All orders directed to the Subscriber will be attended to. J. H. DeC.

Raleigh, April 6, 1849. 1

N. B. Persons having work for Mr. DeCarteret, can have the same forwarded to him, free of charge, if left at this office

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

JOSEPH WALTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of North Carolina, that he is prepared to manufacture

Locks of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols, Carriage Springs, Mill-work, Brass Castings, and in short any thing in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Bell-hanging at the shortest notice.

Also, has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools—an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.

Repairing in his line performed with neatness and despatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WALTERING.

Raleigh, May, 1849. 7

CHARLESTON HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, (late of the United States Hotel, Augusta, Geo.) having recently taken a Lease of the Charleston Hotel for a term of years, takes pleasure in stating, that the entire Establishment has been refitted, and furnished with new furniture.

Improvements have also been made in the House, particularly in the Ladies Department.

The addition of a Reception Parlor, and the removal of the Ladies Drawing Room.

Which improvements, I am assured, will greatly add to the comfort of the guests of the House; and hopes, by strict attention on his own part, together with the officers of the House, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

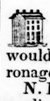
DANIEL MIXER.

Charleston, April 10, 1849. 1

GODDIN & EZZELL,

CARPENTERS & JOINERS,

GOLDSBORO', N. C,



Would respectfully inform the liberal citizens of Wayne & adjoining counties, that they have opened the business of their profession, and would be thankful to receive a portion of their patronage.

N. B. Their work will in all cases be executed according to order or contract. Thus hoping to give satisfaction to all who may favor them, all orders will be punctually attended to through the Goldsboro' Post Office.

May 17, 1849. 6—1y

BOGART & TAYLOR,

BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the citizens of Wayne and adjoining Counties, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. B. Sash Doors and Blinds constantly on hand. Repairing neatly done. All orders punctually attended to.

April 20, 1849. 2-1y

BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having located himself permanently in KINSTON, Lenoir County, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lenoir and the adjoining Counties: especially Lenoir, Green, Jones, Duplin and Wayne, and also to the citizens of Goldsboro' in particular, as a general workman in the aforesaid line. He is prepared to do any kind of Mason-work, such as

Brick-laying, Plastering, Stucco-work,

Or any thing connected with his line of business.

He has in his employment some of as good workmen as any man in the State, and from his own general experience in business, and by giving constant attention to his workmen, he is confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may give him a trial.

Persons wishing to employ him, or to gain any information concerning his charges, will meet with prompt attention by addressing him as above.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

JAMES W. MORRIS.

Kinston, April 28. 3.

S. D. PHILLIPS

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his former patrons and friends for the liberal encouragement which he has received for some years past. He would also inform them that he has fitted up a new shop next door to the Odd Fellows Hall, where he will continue to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its varieties, and by strict attention to business and punctuality in the performance of his duties he hopes to merit a still greater share of public patronage.

☞ **Cutting** faithfully and neatly performed.

Goldsboro', April 28. 3-tf

WILLIAM SAMPSON has located himself permanently in Goldsboro' and offers his services to the public, as an efficient and Fashionable TAILOR in all its branches. He may be found at his shop, immediately opposite the Rail road water Station. CUTTING executed in the latest styles. Prices moderate.

April 14, 1849. 1

MANTUA MAKING

MRS. M. A. FOULKS respectfully informs the public generally that she has located herself in the town of Goldsboro' and intends carrying on the Millinery and Mantua-making in all its different branches, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

Goldsboro', April 14, 1849. 1tf.

PROSPECTUS

FOR ENLARGING AND OTHERWISE IMPROVING

THE RALEIGH REGISTER,

THIS long established Whig Journal, having passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon so enlarging its dimensions, as to make it contain nearly EIGHT COLUMNS more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the

Largest and handsomest Sheets in the South!

To effect this object, it will require a considerable expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as we do not intend making any advance upon the present rates of subcription, we shall have to rely solely for remuneration upon accessions to our list We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object, and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring us subcriptions.

TERMS:

For the Semi-Weekly, $5, or $4,50, in advance.
" Weekly, $3, or $2,50, "

SEATON GALES.

July 11th.

Reading for the Million.

THE YANKEE BLADE,

A LARGE and handsome printed weekly journal: devoted to Literature, Art, Education, Morals, Criticism, Fun, News, &c. &c., Published every Saturday, at $2 00 per annum, IN ADVANCE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

The "Blade" is edited by William Mathews, Esq. a facetious and able writer, though somewhat eccentric as an editor. * * * A capital weekly—one of the best papers received at this office.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

The keenest "Blade" of all Down East.—*Maine Farmer.*

An exceedingly neat folio sheet. The "Blade" is one of the true stuff; highly tempered, keen as a razor, and will cut its way deep into public favor. We like the fresh independent style of the editor.—*Portland Transcript.*

A brilliant Hebdomadal—one of the richest papers we receive from the East.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

*** Address,

MATTHEWS, STEPHENS & CO.,

128 1-2, Washington street, Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.

THE Christian Parlor Magazine is issued monthly, and contains 32 royal octavo pages making a volume of 348 pages embellished with a steel and colored engraving, music, &c. Price, $2,00 a year in advance, $2,50 if paid after six months.

Any individual sending us five names may have the sixth copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a greater number.

The co-operation of clergymen, and others favorable to the circulation of such a work I respectfully solicit.

Communications adopted to the object of the work, will be favorably received.

Newspapers advertising the work and sending us a copy of the advertisement, may have the Magazine for one year.

All communicacions respecing the work may be addressed to D. Mead, No. 148 Nassau street (Tract House.

Individuals ordering the work will be particular to the office of The Christian Parlor Magazine, 184 Nassau street' New York.

LIEUTENANT MAYNE REID'S

GREAT ROMANCE

Founded on his Adventuers in the late Mexican War

ENTITLED,

WAR LIFE!

OR,

The Adventures of a Light Infantry Officer,

Has been procured at a great expense by the Editor of the

New York Literary American,

And will be published in that paper of May 5, and the succeeding weeks. In the course of the work the storming of Vera Cruz, several Battles, and the Triumphal Entry into the City of Mexico are faithfully described. It is the most remarkable and interesting work that has appeared in the New York Press, and will be COPYRIGHTED

FOR THE LITERARY AMERICAN.

Back numbers furnished at the office.

TERMS.—Served every week in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and all the neighboring places for Six Cents a Week.

To Mail Subscribers, One copy,	$3 00
Two copies,	5 00
Six copies,	14 00
Ten copies,	20 00

Per annum, in advance.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States.

*** Send in your names and money at once, by mail or otherwise, to the Literary American Office.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, EDITOR.

TO PRINTERS.

"MOUNTAIN BANNER" FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to devote his time to other business, offers for Sale his Press, Printing Materials, and all the necessary furnitnre and fixtures and pertrining to the Office. The Press is an excellent Super Royal Washington Press, to which is attached the Self-Rolling and Inking Machine. The Type consist of Pica and Burgeois, for the Paper; with a good assortment of Job Type, Cuts, Rules, &c. &c., in sufficient quantitie for any work that may offer in this part of the State, all in good condition.

For a Printer, with capacity for the Editorial Department, this would be a valuable investment. For further information, address, post-paid,

THOS. A. HAYDEN,

Rutherfordton N. C.

May 9. 46—tf.

THE TYPES, PRESS AND FIXTURES OF
The "Warrenton Reporter" Office,
FOR SALE.

HAVING determined on quitting the Printing Business, we now propose selling our Printing Press, Types and Fixtures, at a very low price for *cash*, or on a short credit for a part of the purchase money, with bond and approved security.

The Press and a part of the Type are considerably worn, but will do pretty fair work for two or three years to come. The Job and Advertising Type are in better condition, and will last many years. The Cases, Stands and other fixtures are very good. There is a sufficiency of type of all kinds for a village establishment. Warrenton is a desirable place to reside in, being remarkably healthy, and has as good society as any village in the State. We have been engaged in the publication of the Reporter for 21 years, and have been tolerably well sustained. We will sell at a price *so low*, that any one wishing to engage in the business would do well to call and see us, or address the Editor, *post paid*, Warrenton, N. C.

R. N. VERRELL, Editor & Proprietor.

April 21, 1849.

TO THE LADIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT BEING NOW CONCLUDED that GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

STANDS at the head of American Magazines, it becomes the duty of the publisher to show every Lady what amount of reading, and how many useful embellishments she will receive for three dollars.

Be not deceived by new beginners, who promise every thing and perform nothing. Now is about the season when the country will be deluged uged by prospectuses—making all kinds of promises. The ladys's Book has been published by the present proprietor for eighteen years—and he is well known to the public, and publishers throughout the United States. His promises are always kept, which is not the case with all other Magazines: for instance every Number he publishes a colored Fashion plate, gives sixty pages of reading matter, and sometimes more. There is not another Magazine published that does this. Sometimes with them the plates are colored, and again they are not—some months 60 pages and others 48. The result is obvious: the coloring of our Fashion plates alone, we say nothing of the Flowers and Cottages, cost us over $2000 in one year.

To omit this is certainly a saving, but is it just to subscribers—Is it honorable? We cannot practice such a deception. We were the first to give Fashion plates; we have hosts of imitators who boasts wonderfully; we have no need to bolster up the Lady's Own Book by such means. Paris Fashions as published in Paris the ladies of this country dare not weal. Therefore they are altered by one of our most fashionable dress makers to suit the more refined taste of American Ladies.

Compare our reading matter with any other Magazine; see which contains the most solid as well as pleasant reading. Our object is to elevate the female mind, to give tone, and to enable women to take that place in the community to which their worth entitles them.

Steel engravings in Godey's Lady's Book.

Two steel engravings in each number in one year, 24 one colored Fashion plate, 12 two pages of originally music printed separately, 24 Patterns for window curtatns, and occasionally

A Colored Plate for Model Cottages, Model Cottages exterior and interior two engravings in each Number in one year, 21 extra Fashion plate on tinted paper one in each Number in one year, 12 Bonnet, Chemisette, Caps and Cuff patterns, say 50 three and four cuts of horsemanship for ladies in each Number in one year, 42 Chrochet work, Knitting, Netting, &c., say three in each Number in one year, 36 Engravings of churches—about four in one year

228

Here we have in one year the large number of two hundred and twenty-eight engraveings, besides extras that we give occasionally of any matter that strikes us.

Reading matter in Godey's Lady's Book.

In each Number are sixty pages; in one year, seven hundred and twenty, equal to nine novels of ordinary size. Now these pages are the choice productions of the best male and female writers of the country, including a novel by Miss Leslie as well as the Treasury, and articles on health, by Mr. Hale. The above items, if purchased separately, would cost the purchaser twenty dollars. Besides all this, she will receive for the same three dollars,

The Lady's Dollar Newspaper Edited by Grace Greenwood.

A Paper of the ordinary size, Published at one dollar per year:

Making three publications in one month. The Lady's Dollar Newspaper contains the best poetry and the best stories, by the best authors. Receipts and Amusements—the latest Fashionable news from London and Paris, and a great variety of other interesting matter.

No other Magazine in the world gives so much that is good for so small a sum of money;—One hundred and forty four more pages in a year than the New York Magazines, and more useful and ornamental engravings each month than all the other Magazines together.

Terms of Godey's Lady's Book. Postage to be paid on all orders. 1 copy one month—any number that may be selected, 25 cts. 1 copy four months, one dollar. These terms are offered that any person may try the work before subscribing for a year, 1 copy one year which includes the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, $3, two copies one year with the paper to each, $5: three copies and a copy without the paper, $6: five copies and a copy to the club $10.

To insure the Lady's Dollar paper with the Lady's Book, the money must be sent to the publisher's own office.

☞ Any paper copying the above advertisement will be entitled to an exchange with both publications.

LOUIS A. GODEY,

113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

March, 30, 1849.

PROSPECTTS OF THE AURORA,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

"Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,
Quo me cunque rapit tempestas, deferar hospes."

The subscriber designs to commence about the 1st of Nov. next, in the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, the publication of a SEMI-WEEKLY Newspaper, to be called the Aurora.

His aim is to create a paper worthy of the growing fortuues of that enterprising community. The plan differs materially from that of any now published there, or even in the State. First:—It will be more *literary* in its character. Secondly:—Owing no allegience to any party or sect of politicians, its political discussions will be impartial and candid.

The subscriber ventures to presume that hss political opinions are sufficiently known to render any declaration of them unnecessary. Having advocated the election of Gen. Trylor to the Presidency, he is disposed to give to his administration a fair trial; commending when he can, but censurwhen he must.

The *commercial* department of the *Aurora* will be attended to by some gentleman more competant in that line than the subscriber.

The Aurora will be printed with types and press entirely new, and in the neatest manner. Its size will be about that of the Daily New York Herald.

TERMS: Four dollars a year, or $2 for six months. Subscriptions will be due one month after the issue of the first number.

Postmasters sending eight subscribers, whose responsibility they will guarantee, will receive the Aurrora one year gratis.

All communications should be addressed to the subscriber at Pactolus Post Office, Pitt county, North Carolina, udtil the 1st of October next: after that date at Wilmington. HENRY I. TOOLE.

May 26, 1849.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY kind neatly printed at the office of the "Goldsboro' Patriot."

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNION;

A Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper;

Published at Washington, D. C., and devoted to Politics, Literature, and general intelligence.

ON and after the first day of Jnue next, the "UNION" will be published under the joint editorial management and control of the subscribers.

As both of the undersigned have been before the public in different stations—one of us for nearly half a century, and the other for several years—we believe it will not be deemed arrogant in us to suppose that anything more than a general declaration of our principles, and the course which we intend to pursue, will be necessary at this time.

The political character of the "UNION" will remain unchanged. As it has hitherto done from the date of its publication to the present time, it will continue to advocate the great principles of the democratic party as expounded by its illustrious founder, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and carried into successful practice in the administration of the government by subsequent democratic Presidents; principles which have secured for our beloved country an expansion, progress, and glory unexampled in the history of ancient or cotemporary empires, and elevated it to the first rank among the nations of the earth. Those principles have been more fully developed in the original Prospectus which was published at the commencement of the publication of the "UNION," and re-published in its columns a few days ago. They demand a system of taxation and revenue which shall be equal and just upon all classes and individuals; oppressing none and favoring none; economy in the expenditure of the public moneys; the separation of the fiscal affairs of the general government from all connexion with State institutions or corporations created by itself; a strict construction of the constitution, confining the several branches of the general government to their particular spheres of action, and requiring of all a faithful performance of duty; and especially demanding and insisting that the President of the United States shall not abdicate his high powers and his responsibilities to an irresponsible cabal, under the name of a cabinet, who were not chosen by the people, and are not accountable to them at the ballot-box.

Such are, in general, the principles which the "UNION" will advocate; and, in performing the duties which they have jointly assumed, the undersigned are aware that, in the present crisis, it will devolve upon them to discuss the policy and measures of the party in power with freedom, and perhaps, on some occasions, with severity. But, in executing their high functions as conductors of the public press, they will not forget the dignity nor the amenities due to their position, while they perform their duty to the people with the firmness and fidelity which the occasion may demand.

Aware that the "UNION" is the sole organ at the seat of government, of the great democratic party, which represents the people of the United States not only in principles and sentiments, but also in numbers, the undersigned will endeavor to conduct it in that liberal and catholic spirit which the true interest of their country and party demand at their hands. They are not blind to the fact that in a republic so extensive as this, and embracing such a wide range of latitude and climate, different interests and different institutions must spring up apparently conflicting with each other, but, in reality, each contributing to the advancement of the whole. This apparent conflict of interests and institutions, of course, gives rise to sentiments and opinions as apparently diverse, but which, rightly understood, and under just restraint, can do no injury to each other. With regard to these conflicting sentiments and opinions, growing out of local causes and institutions it will be the object of the undersigned not to interfere, except to inculcate concession and forbearance on all sides, and to secure to each the just protection which the constitution promises to all.

Our endeavors will be to unite all the elements of the democratic party in support of its common principles, and in an effect to regain its ascendency, which has been lost by the mistaken trust and confidence which some of its members have reposed in a man, now occupying the presidency, who had gained high military honors in noble and patriotic causes, and who, in order to attain the highest civic honors, made promises and pledges which he has, from incapacity to fulfil his high duties, or from intentional design, grossly violated, thus betraying to the enemy those who confided in him, and bringing disgrace upon the Presidential office.

In carrying out these purposes and intentions, the undersigned feel that they shall stand in need of the active democracy of the country. The party in power has secured its ascendency *by a fraud upon the people*, and has most shamefully violated all the pledges which it made to attain power. It will endeavor to maintain its ascendency by the same unscrupulous means. It is the party representing the foreign sentiments and principles now too openly prevalent in this country, and which are at war with the principles of our government and with popular liberty. It is the party which always allies itself with every foreign enemy with which our country may happen to be at variance. It is the party that espoused the cause of Great Bretain in the war of 1812, and leagued with Mexico in the war of 1845. Sound political morality, fidelity to republicin principles, and that spirit of true patriotism which ever frowns upon treachery to one's country, require that this party shall be expelled from the power which it has gained by such reprehensible means, and is now exercising for such unjustifiable ends. And in this great work we invoke the energetic and untiring aid of every patriot and every friend to popular liberty and free government, assuring them that we shall endeavor not to be wanting in honest efforts to accomplish that part of the work of reform which may devolve on us.

But, while the "UNION" will be mainly devoted to politics, it will not overlook the demands of the domestic circle. It will contain all the important news of the day, and devote a reasonable portion of its columns to matters of interest relating to science, the arts, and general literature.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
EDMUND BURKE.

TERMS.

DAILY, per year, - - -	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress) -	$5 00
WEEKLY, - - - - -	$2 00

Clubs will be furnished as follows:

Five copies of the DAILY, for	40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY,	20 00
Ten copies of the " "	35 00
Five copies of the WEEKLY,	8 00
Ten copies of the "	15 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its safe transmission.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed, or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed, or five WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to retain 20 per cent. for their commission.

☞ In a few days agencies will be formed, or one or more in each State of the Union, to procure subscriptions; and extra copies of the Prospectus will be transmitted to many of our friends in various sections of the country, for the purpose of enlisting their best exertions for the extension of our subscription list.

WHEELRIGHT, UNDERTAKER, &c.

JOHN J. FOULKS would inform the public, that he is at all times ready to execute any job in his line, such as Cabinet Making, Undertaker, &c. and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

Goldsboro', May 17, 1849. 6—1y